

Regulated dry season irrigation effects on tree water use, root zone moisture dynamics and yield of cacao in a rainforest zone of Nigeria

Abstract

The humid tropics ~~is~~ are characterized by wet-dry seasonal transitions, irrigation has the potential for building adaptation and resilience to climate stress for enhancing crop performance. A field trial was conducted to investigate the effects of regulated dry season irrigation on tree water use, root zone moisture dynamics and yield of cacao in a rainforest zone of Nigeria. Irrigation amounts computed as $EPan * Pan$ coefficients were based on cumulative class A Pan evaporation. Irrigation treatments were coded as IrT1 ($EPan * 1.0$), IrT2 ($EPan * 0.7$) and IrT3 ($EPan * 0.5$). Irrigation water was applied at a 5-days interval and discharged via point source emitters (2.8 l/h discharge rate) on drip lines laterally installed per row of trees. Mean irrigation requirements were 4.49 mm (9.81:9.6 l/tree/day), 3.14 mm (7.06:6.8 l/tree/day) and 2.44 mm (5.49: 4.8 l/tree/day) while total seasonal water applied were 121.19, 84.83 and 60.59 l/tree for IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 respectively. Mean soil moisture contents and cacao evapotranspiration (ET_c) were 52, 45 and 28 % and 4.54, 3.19 and 2.32 mm/day while evaporation from soil area wetted by emitters (EW_z) were 5.65, 2.82 and 0.19 mm/day for respective IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3. The deficit irrigation strategies (IrT2 and IrT3) imposed soil moisture deficit stress on cacao and produced lower pod and bean yields, ~~it~~ however enhanced water use efficiencies (25 and 44 %) and 30 and 50 % water savings. The study established suitable Pan coefficients for scheduling irrigation for cacao yield enhancement and drought (climate stress) amelioration.

Keywords: Cacao, Pan evaporation, crop coefficient, evapotranspiration, seasonal transition, climate stress.

Introduction

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) is an important perennial fruit tree with an estimated annual world production of 3.2 million tonnes (FAO, 2012). Within the cocoa-growing belt of West Africa, the sale of cocoa beans is a major foreign exchange earner, the cocoa sector employs millions of smallholder farmers (small farm sizes ranging from 0.5 to 5.0 hectares (ha) and contributes about 70-100 % of their annual household incomes. In Nigeria, the main cocoa-producing areas are concentrated in the rainforest of the southern part of the country where an estimated 1.45 million hectares is cultivated. The productivity is 250 kg/ha, a yield level that is lower than those from Cote d'Ivoire and Indonesia (bean yields ranging from 600 to 1000 kg/ha respectively). In the smallholder cocoa farms of West Africa, farm sizes are small ranging from 0.5 to 5.0 hectares using low external inputs. The ~~perennial~~ perennial fruit tree species of the rainforest of Nigeria:

Comment [PP1]: Seen a number of these in the Abstract section but have not seen any explanation to them in the document. What was the idea behind this?

Comment [PP2]: Any proposed wayforward after this establishment. The effects observed are not coming out clearly in the abstract as the study was conducted to observe that among others.

Comment [PP3]: Be consistent on the spelling of this word throughout the document

Comment [PP4]: Any latest statistics?

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Cacao (*Theobroma cacao*), Coffee (*Coffea* spp) and Kola (*Kola* spp.) are characterized by deciduous growth habit but are cultivated under rainfed conditions (Opeke, 2006, Charles et al., 2019)

Global warming and drought and other climate-related disasters are tied to the changing climate, extreme and variability of the weather (UFCCC, 2004, IPCC, 2014). The frequency and severity of drought events including (1.5 to 2 °C) warming are expected to increase in the near future as a result of the decrease of regional precipitation and the increase in evapotranspiration driven by global warming (Sheffield et al., 2012, Trenberth et al., 2014, Tombesia et al., 2018). Among natural hazards, drought ranks first in terms of the number of people directly affected (Trenberth et al., 2014). The changing climatic events have implications for agriculture food security, economies, and welfare of the society and ecosystems (Grayson, 2013, Agele, 2021). Projections of climate change have pointed to an increase in mean temperature (c 2 °C by 2080) and potential/ evapotranspiration, a decrease in precipitation and crop (actual) evapotranspiration under future scenarios and uncertainties (Trenberth et al., 2014, Tombesia et al., 2018). This implies future yield decreases which can be associated with enhanced heat and water stress under future climate conditions. Thus, climate change (temperature and rainfall) scenarios for the rainforest of Nigeria which have been variously constructed using climate models have indicated variabilities in rainfall pattern (amount, distribution, onset and cessation dates) and elevated maximum and minimum temperatures. These projected climatic changes will exacerbate soil moisture and thermal stresses during the dry season with implications for crop performance (Trenberth et al., 2014, Tombesia et al., 2018, Agele, 2021).

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Cocoa is cultivated as a rainfed crop, and it is highly sensitive to soil and weather conditions of low rainfall, soil and air moisture deficit and temperature stresses (Opeke, 2006, Zuidema et al., 2005, Charles et al., 2019). The changing growing environmental conditions (marginal soils and extreme weather events) impose constraints on cacao growth and productivity. In order to alleviate the constraints imposed by changing growing environmental conditions (marginal soils and extreme weather events) on cacao productivity, it is imperative to develop climatic-stress adaptive strategies for the fruit tree-based agroforestry systems of the rainforest tropics in the wake of changing climate/weather conditions (climate change and weather variabilities).

Comment [PP10]: This is in a way repeated in the first paragraph of this section and the last sentence. Consider rephrasing as it has the same reference

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The FAO Penman-Monteith equation is accepted worldwide as the standard method for estimating reference evapotranspiration (ET_o). The reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) is a measure of the evaporative demand of a given environment and thus crop consumptive water use which is the sum of evaporation from soil and plant transpiration from the field (Penman, 1948, Doorenbos and Pruitt, 1977, Ventura et al., 1999, Allen et al., 2005). The procedures to calculate ET_o from radiation, wind, humidity and temperature data are presented in the FAO Paper No. 56. The standard procedure for estimating evapotranspiration is documented in the FAO I&D No. 56, where a list of K_c values for each crop and developmental stage is provided. This K_c approach has been used to obtain reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) and crop consumptive water use (ET_c) for arables, trees and vines (Allen et al., 1998, Ferreira, 2017). The ratio between ET and ET_o, is defined as a crop coefficient (K_c). Thus, if K_c is known, the ET_c is calculated as:

Comment [PP12]: Include the year of the paper as well

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$$ET_c = K_c ET_o \dots\dots\dots 1$$

The FAO-56 dual crop coefficient approach (Allen et al., 1998, Allen and Pereira, 2009) also describes the relationship between crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) and reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) by separating the single K_c into the basal crop (K_{cb}) and soil water evaporation (K_e) coefficients. In the FAO-56 single crop coefficient approach, the effect of both crop transpiration and soil evaporation are integrated into a single crop coefficient (K_c). However, crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) estimation is more accurate by [the](#) dual crop coefficient approach than the single crop coefficient approach, the dual crop coefficient approach uses more parameters and takes [soil](#) practices and crop characteristics into consideration (Monteith, 1973, Ventura et al., 1999, Zhang et al., 2013). In the dual approach, a daily basal crop coefficient (K_{cb}), representing primarily the plant transpiration, and a daily soil evaporation coefficient (K_e) are considered separately according to the [following](#) equation:

$$K_c = K_{cb} + K_e \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$ET_c = (K_{cb} + K_e) ET_o \dots\dots\dots 3$$

K_{cb} is a transpiration coefficient and K_e is an evaporation coefficient. The K_{cb} and K_e are the basal crop [s](#) and the soil evaporation coefficients. For the dual K_c method, K_s applies only to transpiration (Tr) and provides actual transpiration (Ta). The values of K_s are obtained using its relationship with measured water stress indicators. The FAO procedure for estimating crop consumptive use requirements- provides a list of K_c values for each crop and developmental stage. In the K_c approach, both crop transpiration and soil evaporation are timely averaged into a single coefficient (K_c) commonly used to obtain the ET_c for various crops. The FAO No. 56 Publication offers the option of differentiating E from Tr by using a dual crop coefficient approach. The estimates of crop water requirements (ET_c) are derivable from the product of potential evapotranspiration of a reference crop (ET_o) using a crop factor (k_c). Based on these relations:

$$ET_c = ET_o * k_c \dots\dots\dots 4$$

The crop coefficient k_c is estimated as:

$$k_c = ET_o / ET_c \dots\dots\dots 5$$

The crop coefficient (K_c) is based on a theoretical understanding of the processes of transpiration and evaporation from a [tall crop](#), and assumes full crop cover or frequent wetting of the soil surface. Allen et al. (1998) suggested a K_c value of 1.0–1.05 for a cocoa crop with a complete canopy.

Information is inadequate on the actual water use (ET_c) of cocoa on the field (Carr, 2011). Estimated values of ET_c ranging from 3 to 6 mm/day during rains and less than 2 mm/day in the dry season have been reported for cocoa (Penman, 1948). Field data (based on the sap flow method) suggest ET_c rates of- less than 2 mm/day for [the](#) cocoa crop with a complete canopy, this appears to be low compared with [the](#) potential ET_o estimate of 3–5 mm d⁻¹ using [the](#) Penman equation (Penman, 1948)-In a simulated El Niño drought experiment reported by

Comment [PP16]: Any specification on the height to be considered tall? Maybe use a different explanation

Moser et al. (2010) in Indonesia, there were no significant differences in cocoa leaf, stem and branch wood, or fine root biomass production between the rainfed control treatment and the one in which rain through-fall was reduced by 70–80% (for dry soil profile to [the](#) permanent wilting point during the year). The combined average rate of water use by both cocoa and *Gliricidia sepium* (measured using heat dissipation sap flux sensors) was 1.3 mm d⁻¹ in the protected plots reduced rain through-fall (rainfall reduction between 70–80 %) and 1.5 mm d⁻¹ in the control (70% of which was from the cocoa trees). These crop water use values were described as low (Kohler et al., 2010). Over a consecutive 18-day period, [the](#) transpiration average was equivalent to 1.31 mm d⁻¹, (about 10 litres per tree per day) compared with a Penman potential ETo estimate of 3–5 mm d⁻¹ which equates to a crop factor (Kc) of about 0.3 (Penman, 1948, Moser et al., 2010). The reports of cocoa water use and yield production when grown as [a](#) mixed crop with coconut and once ~~a~~-a-week irrigation- during November-December, once every six days during January-March and once in four to five days during April-May with 175 l water tree⁻¹. Maximum yields were obtained when cocoa was drip irrigated with 20 l tree⁻¹ day⁻¹ and the total irrigation amount was 175 l per tree. Assuming a planting density of 1600 trees ha⁻¹ (2.5 m × 2.5 m) these figures equate to water use values of 5.6–7.0 mm d⁻¹ or 3.9–4.8 mm d⁻¹, and 2.2 or 3.2 mm d⁻¹ at 1100 trees ha⁻¹ (3 m × 3 m) under drip irrigation. No estimates of the yield benefits are given or the total quantity of water to be applied over a season. Based on field trials by Diczbalis et al. (2010), the annual irrigation requirement was estimated as 470 mm, with peak weekly requirements of about 200 l tree⁻¹ (1250 trees ha⁻¹) while dry bean yields of between 1.5 and 2.7 t ha⁻¹ ~~was-was~~ achieved from young trees.

The annual total rainfall in the ~~eeeee~~-cocoa-growing regions of Nigeria is about 1500 mm (less than 2000 mm). The rainfall distribution pattern is bi-modal from April to July and September to November. There is a short dry period from July to August during which the relative humidity is still high with over-cast weather conditions. There is a main dry season from November to February-March. The four to six months of dry weather results in soil water deficit and since irrigation is not part of the farming system, causing seedling mortality (Famuwagun et al., 2017). In bearing plants, the existence of the short dry season during main crop pod filling can affect bean size if it is sufficiently severe. In adult plantings, water deficits result in lower yields and an increase in the level of mirid (capsid) damage. In the rainforest [of the](#) cocoa growing belt of west Africa, fruit trees in plantations (cacao, kola, coffee, citrus species and oil palm) are seldom irrigated especially during the terminal drought situation of the dry season. Few studies had addressed the- responses of cacao to dry season irrigation especially, the- effects of irrigation on root zone moisture dynamics, tree water use, growth and yield in the premise of unfavourable weather constituted by soil moisture deficit and [high-high](#)-temperature stresses of the dry season.

Given the changing environment regimes (soil and weather/climate) and increasing worldwide demand for cocoa, it is important to develop sustainable production systems based on sound agronomic practices such as irrigation to- ameliorate the extreme weather conditions (hydrothermal stresses), improve its productivity and extend frontiers of its production to marginal weather and soil conditions. [Few studies had addressed these features in tropical trees and very little is known about cacao the- responses of cacao to dry season irrigation in the premise of unfavourable weather constituted by soil moisture deficit and \[high-high\]\(#\)-temperature](#)

stresses. In addition, information is inadequate on ~~the~~ water use of cocoa- and ~~the~~ dynamics of soil moisture extraction- as affected by irrigation regimes. Experiments were designed to examine the effects of regulated dry season irrigation- on- root zone moisture dynamics tree water use, and bean yield of cacao in a rainforest zone of Nigeria.

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Materials and Methods

Experimental Site and Conditions

An experiment was conducted ~~on-at~~ the Research and Experiment Station of the Department of Crop, Soil and Pest Management, ~~the~~ Federal University of Technology Akure, Nigeria. Akure is located in the rainforest zone of south-west Nigeria on- latitude: 7° 18' N, Longitude: 5° 8' E and 350 m ~~abs.~~ Five to six years old fruiting cacao trees which had been previously irrigated during ~~the~~ dry season from ~~the~~ seedling establishment (April, 2013) till date were used.

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The cocoa-growing rainforest belt of southern Nigeria, is characterized by wet and dry season transitions, and the seasons have variable weather conditions. The annual rainfall- range from 1500 to over 2000 mm distributed in a bimodal pattern within seven to eight months duration and 3 to 4 months of ~~the~~ dry season. The dry season is a terminal drought situation characterized by inadequate rainfall, soil moisture, high vapour pressure deficit and temperatures stresses and very clear sky (high intensity of solar radiation) (Famuwagun et al., 2017, Charles et al., 2019). In the rainforest cocoa growing belt of west Africa, fruit trees in plantations (cacao, kola, coffee, citrus species and oil palm) are seldom irrigated especially during the terminal drought situation of the dry season

Soil characteristics and moisture determination

The soil of the site of ~~the~~ experiment is sandy-~~clay-clay~~ loam with ~~a~~ relatively high water holding capacity. Available soil water in the upper 0.60 m of the soil depth ~~was~~ 187 mm ~~at the time of the experiment.~~ the per cent and volumetric soil water contents at field capacity and permanent wilting point are 21 and 10 %; respectively. ~~Mean-The mean~~ bulk density was 1.25 g cm⁻³.

Comment [PP19]: Not connecting well and consider rephrasing

Soil samples were taken using ~~a~~ soil Auger for water content measurement within the top soil layer (0 - 30 cm) by -gravimetric method. Core samples were taken for bulk density and porosity measurement. Soil moisture content would attain field capacity in two days since the soil is sandy clay to silty clay loam (Agele et al., 2014). The samples were taken two days after and just before the next irrigation. The difference in moisture content between the two sampling periods was taken to be the moisture used. That ~~was~~, the evapotranspiration by the crop for that period. Since it was assumed that drainage was negligible (no drainage), the moisture change was principally attributed to evapotranspiration. Soil moisture depletion (SWD) was obtained from the differences in soil moisture contents (changes in soil moisture contents: (ΔS) measured between two measurement periods. Soil moisture contents were determined weekly at 20 cm depths- from soil samples taken with augers and core samplers.

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Irrigation Strategies

Cacao trees were drip-irrigated based on levels of cumulative pan evaporation. Irrigation treatments were based on the restoration of cumulative Pan evaporation (EPan) using variable Pan coefficients (Kcp) of 100, 70 and 50 % (Allen et al., 1998; Sezen et al., 2010; Agele et al., 2014). The Pan coefficients (100, 70 and 50 % Kcp; the relative water deficit of 0, 0.3 and 0.5) indicated zero, high and low water stress conditions and respectively. Irrigation amount was calculated using Pan evaporation and Pan coefficients (Kcp1: 1.0; Kcp2: 0.7, and Kcp3: 0.5) according to Doorenbos and Pruitt (1975) and Allen et al. (1998) as:

$$I_r = A * EPan * Kcp \dots\dots\dots 6$$

where I_r is the amount of applied irrigation water (mm), A is the plot area, $EPan$ is the cumulative evaporation at irrigation interval (mm) and Kcp is the plant-pan coefficient.

Irrigation treatments were coded as $EPan * 100 Kcp$ (IrT1), $EPan * 70 \% Kcp$ (IrT2) and $EPan * 50 \% Kcp$ (IrT3) while irrigation was fixed at 5 days-interval for the three irrigation treatments. Irrigation treatment IrT3 had the maximum water deficit which was used to determine the stressed baseline while IrT1 suggest adequate irrigation to meet full crop water requirements (the non-crop water stress baseline). Irrigation water was applied using a gravity-drip irrigation system at 4.8, 6.8 and 9.6 l/tree/day at each irrigation via point source emitters of 2l/h discharge rate which were installed on laterals per row of cacao tree spaced at 3 x 3 m. One drip lateral served each plant row and an inflow meter was installed at the control unit to measure the total flow distributed to all replications in each treatment. Irrigation buckets were suspended on 3.5 m high tank stands to provide the required hydraulic heads (Agele et al., 2014, Charles et al., 2019).

The total amount (volume) of irrigation water applied per treatment was calculated using the equation:

$$V = P * A * EPan * Kcp \dots\dots\dots 7$$

where, V , is the volume of irrigation water (L); P , is the wetting percentage (taken as 100 % for row crops); A , is the plot area (m^2); $EPan$ is the amount of cumulative evaporation for the irrigation interval (5-days) and Kcp Pan coefficients (1.0, 0.7 and 0.5). This corresponded to 7.14 mm (1.93 l/day), 10.7 mm (2.90 l/day), and 14.28mm (3.86 l/day) for the respective 0.5, 0.7 and 1.0 Kcp. In order to attain good plant stand, a pre-treatment total of 135 mm of irrigation water was applied equally to all treatment plots in several applications, this replenished soil water in the 0.60 m profile depth to field capacity across treatments. Following the pre-treatments of 4.82 l/day for 5 days, differential irrigation treatments commenced on 13th December, 2017 and were terminated on May 9th, 2018. The amount of water applied per irrigation and seasonal irrigation amount varied from a maximum of 4.82 l/day and 127500 mm (DI_1 level) to a minimum of 1.93 l/day and 20400 mm (DI_4 level). Irrigations continued until one week before the final harvest. Actual crop evapotranspiration (ETc) of cacao under the irrigation amounts was calculated with the water balance equation (Equation 1) (Agele et al., 2014)

$$ET + I + P + \Delta S - D_p - R_f \dots\dots\dots 8$$

where, ET , is actual crop evapotranspiration (mm); I , the amount of irrigation water applied (mm); P is the precipitation (mm); ΔSW , changes in the soil water content (mm); D_p , is the deep percolation (mm); R_f , amount of runoff (mm). Since the amount of irrigation water was controlled, deep percolation and runoff were assumed to be negligible. Daily crop

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evapotranspiration was estimated using the pan evaporation data, pan factor and crop coefficient (Doorenbos and Pruitt, 1977, Agele et al., 2014). Data for Pan evaporation (EPan) used for the experiment were obtained from measurements with Class-A Pan (121 cm in diameter and 25.5 cm in depth) from the Meteorological Station, Department of Meteorology & Climate Science, FUTA) located near the plots.

Deep percolation was considered ~~as~~-zero because there was no high underground water problem in the area. If available water in the root zone (0–90 cm) and the total applied water amount by irrigation were above the field capacity, it would be assumed that the water amount above field capacity leaked into the deeper soil zones and was called deep percolation (Dp: available total water amount at 0–90 cm soil depth before irrigation + applied irrigation water field capacity) (Doorenbos and Pruitt, 1977). Total water requirement (WR) was determined using the following relation:

$$WR = A \times B \times C \times D \times E \dots\dots\dots 9$$

where:- WR = Water requirement (l per day /plant) A = Open Pan evaporation (mm/day) B = Pan factor (1.0, 0.7 and 0.5), C = Spacing of plant (m²), D = Crop factor (factor depends on plant growth, value for fully grown cacao = 1.13 but for cacao in the early fruiting stage, 0.83 was adopted). Water requirements (WR) were 9.63, 6.75 and 4.8 l/plant/day for the respective IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 irrigation treatments.

Irrigation water requirement is determined using average season-season-wise pan evaporation data for the area. The total water requirement (TWR) of the farm plot- was obtained using the relation. Therefore, the total water requirement (TWR) of the farm plot was:

$$TWR = WR \times \text{No. of Plants} \dots\dots\dots 10$$

Maximum allowable deficit (MAD) for cacao (50% of available water storage capacity of the soil (AWC) Gross irrigation requirement (GIR) of an orchard or vineyard, the computed ETc, which is considered as the net irrigation requirement (NIR), should be divided by the application efficiency (AE).

$$GIR = NIR/AE \dots\dots\dots 11$$

Yield and- crop water use- were deployed to- evaluate appropriate the efficiencies of irrigation management practices among the different irrigation strategies adopted.

Orchard water use efficiencies

Water productivity (Irrigation water use efficiency (IWUE) and crop water use efficiency (WUE)) was-were determined based on the methods of Sezen et al. (2010) and Agele et al. (2014)-as:-

$$IWUE = \text{Biomass weight (Y)/total irrigation water applied (Ir)} \dots\dots\dots 12$$

$$WUE (\text{crop}) = \text{Biomass weight (Y)/Cumulative seasonal ETc} \dots\dots\dots 13$$

where IWUE is the irrigation water use efficiency (t.ha¹ mm), EY is the economical yield (t.ha¹), and Ir is the amount of applied irrigation water (mm).

Cacao water requirement was determined using FAO-56 single and dual crop coefficient models approach. The aim was to analyze the capacity of the FAO-56 single and dual crop coefficient models to assess cacao evapotranspiration and water requirements (estimating-the adequacy of irrigation amount for cacao)-. The FAO-56 dual crop coefficient approach (Allen et al., 1998)

describes the relationship between crop evapotranspiration (ETc) and reference evapotranspiration (ET0) by separating the single Kc into the basal crop (Kcb) and soil water evaporation (Ke) coefficients, while in the FAO-56 single crop coefficient approach, the effect of both crop transpiration and soil evaporation are integrated into a single crop coefficient (Kc). Cacao orchard irrigation was scheduled from transpiration and evaporation coefficients (Kcb, Ke). FAO I&D No. 56 publication offers an opportunity for differentiating E from Tr by using a dual crop coefficient approach, according to the equation 14:

$$ET_c = (K_{cb} + K_e) E_{T0} \dots\dots\dots 14$$

where Kcb is the transpiration coefficient and Ke is the soil evaporation coefficient.
Kcb is basal crop coefficient (kcb = ETc/ET0)

$$K_c = k_{cb} + k_e \dots\dots\dots 15,$$

and then,

$$ET_c = (k_{cb} + k_e) E_{T0} \dots\dots\dots 16$$

Size of cacao canopies

Tree canopies may be characterized using two parameters: canopy volume (m³ of tree volume/m² of the ground surface) and leaf area density (m² of leaf area /m³ of tree volume). Tree canopy can be measured with a measuring rod once the tree shape has been approximated as a sphere, an ellipsoid, or a truncated inverted cone. As an alternative to the measurements or calculations of the radiation actually intercepted by the tree, a simple parameter that is easy to determine is the degree of ground cover. The ground cover (normally expressed in percentage) is obtained by measuring the shaded area outlined from the horizontal projection of the tree canopy

The ground cover (normally expressed in percentage) was obtained by measuring the shaded area outlined from the horizontal projection of the tree canopy

$$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (m^2) \dots\dots\dots 17$$

d= diameter of the shaded area by cacao canopy (2m), A is per cent ground cover by cacao canopy; Tree spacing is 3x3 m (9 m²); d1 (areal canopy area), d2 (height bt d1 and d3); d3 (projection of canopy area on ground, d1> d3).

$$\text{Canopy volume} = \frac{1}{3} \pi d^2 \left[\frac{d_1 x^2}{4} + \frac{d_3 x^2}{4} + d_1 d_3 \right] \dots\dots\dots 18$$

Soil surface evaporation as affected by irrigation

Soil evaporation from the surface not wetted by emitters (Edz: the rest of the soil surface outside the emitter wetting pattern) and surface evaporation from the soil wetted by the emitters (emitter wetted zone (EWz) were estimated.

The equations derived from research on an olive orchard ET by (.....) and Orgaz et al. (2006) were adapted for estimating the average monthly value of Ewz and Wdz
Evaporation (EDz) from soil not wetted by emitters (EDz)

$$E_{dz} = K_s, e E_{T0} (mm/day) \dots\dots\dots 19$$

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Where G is the ground cover fraction of tree canopy, is the monthly rainfall amount, and wz is the fraction of soil surface wetted by drip emitters (ET_o = reference ET). EWz of $0.6ET_o$ for dense crop cover/plant density; EWz is the of soil surface kept wet by emitters, and the Cover crop coefficient varies from 0.25 to 0.8

Evaporation (EDz) from soil not wetted by emitters (EDz)

$$Edz = Ks, e ET_o \text{ (mm/day)} \dots\dots\dots 20$$

Where G is the ground cover fraction of tree canopy, is the monthly rainfall amount, and wz is the fraction of soil surface wetted by drip emitters (ET_o = reference ET)

Cover crops/weed cover transpiration (Tr_{cc}).

Weed cover up to 2 m in a 3 m row spacing

Transpiration (Tr) of cacao orchard

Cacao is deciduous (partly evergreen in some cases), and its crop coefficient (Kc) and Tr were determined using the methods of Orgaz et al. (2006).

$$Kc, Tr = (QdF_1) F_2 \dots\dots\dots 21$$

$$Qd = 1 - e^{-k_{ext} V_u} \dots\dots\dots 22$$

where K_{ext} is the radiation extinction coefficient.

$$K_{ext} = 0.52 + 0.00079dp - 0.76e - 1.25DAF \dots\dots\dots 23$$

$$DAF = 2 - 0.53(V_u - 0.5) \dots\dots\dots 24$$

where DAF must be > 2 ; $V_u = V_o(dp/10000)$, $V_o = 1/6 \times D^2 H$

E (exponent = 2.718), H (height of canopy; m); D is average canopy diameter, m); V_o is canopy volume; m^3 /tree); V_u is canopy volume as the amount on the ground cover; m^3/m^2); DAF is leaf area density; dp is tree density; number/ha), $F_i = 0.07$ for tree density greater than 300 trees/ha), F_2 is the monthly coefficient of Tr which is about 0.7 to 1.0 from wet to dry seasons

$$Qd = 1 - e^{-k_{ext} V_u}$$

$$Kc, Tr = (QdF_1) F_2 \dots\dots\dots 25$$

$$ET_c = ET_o K_c K_{r,t} \dots\dots\dots 26$$

$K_{c,t}$ is the empirical coefficient relating the ET of an orchard of incomplete cover to a mature orchard of full canopy cover. In addition, $K_{r,t}$ relates to the horizontal projection of tree shade/canopy (ground cover per cent; Orgaz et al., 2006), and $K_{r,t}$ is about 0 to 70% of G

Cacao orchard Transpiration (Tr) was determined as:

$$Tr = Kc, Tr ET_o \dots\dots\dots 27$$

Where Kc, Tr is the transpiration coefficient which varies bt 0.75 to 1.0 seasonally until leaf senescence onset for a fully wetted orchards (sufficient soil moisture situation) (Kc, Tr decrease at senescence and recovers at the onset of rainfall.

Results and Discussion

Weather conditions during the period of study

The late (minor) rainy season (~~mid-mid~~-August to December) is characterized by high cloud overcast (overcast sky), low air temperatures and higher relative humidity compared with the major rainy season (April to ~~mid-mid~~-August) and the dry season (Fig. 1). On the average, the rainy season had higher mean relative humidity averaged (71 %) and lower air temperatures (32.8 °C) compared with the dry season (December to March). Also, higher air temperature and VPD and lower relative humidity were found for the unshaded open sun cacao compared with the shaded plants.

A ~~low-low~~-pressure gravity-drip system was deployed to deliver water to the cacao root zone which alleviated moisture stress during the dry season. Across sampling dates, different amounts of irrigation water were applied based on cumulative Pan evaporation (EPan)*Pan coefficients for the ~~the~~ respective irrigation treatments IrT1 (EPan.kc:1.0), IrT2 (EPan.Kc:0.7) and IrT3 (EPan.Kc: 0.5). Irrigation amounts on monthly averages were 1009.88, 706.91 and 504.94 mm while seasonal totals were 2116.5, 8482.95 and 6059.25 mm for IrT1; IrT2 and IrT3 treatments. ~~Well-Well~~-irrigated treatment (IrT1, EPan.kc:1.0) had the highest amount delivered and lowest by IrT3 (EPan.kc:0.5) (Fig. 2). The deficit irrigations (IrT2 and IrT3) delivered 79 and 68 % respectively water to cacao rootzone compared with the ~~well-well~~-irrigated condition. Peak and significantly higher values of irrigation amount were delivered at DOY 45, 60, 75 and 90, periods which coincided with the highest EPan values (> 5 mm/day). The irrigation treatments (IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3) affected soil moisture contents within the cacao root zone. Soil moisture contents adequately reflected the irrigation water delivered across measurement dates (Fig. 3). Highest soil moisture contents were obtained for well irrigated (IrT1) and lowest for deficit irrigation (IrT3) treatment. For the respective deficit irrigation treatments (IrT2 and IrT3: 0.7 and 0.5 EPan coefficients), average soil moisture contents were 61, 48 and 42 % *for IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 irrigation treatments (Fig.3)*. Highest soil moisture contents and crop evapotranspiration (ETc) were obtained from ~~well-well~~-irrigated plots (IrT1: EPan*kcp (1.0 (9.6 l/tree/day) followed by IrT2 (EPan*kcp (0.7) (6.8 l/tree/day) and lowest for IrT3 EPan*kcp (0.5) (4.8 l/tree/day). The deficit irrigation treatments (IrT2 and IrT3) had lower soil moisture contents (14.7 and 11.8 %) *which equated to 30 and 50 % water savings*.

Declines in soil moisture contents were obtained from DOY 345 to DOY 60, followed by increasing trends in soil moisture from DOY 75 till the end of the measurement (DOY 150). Declining trends in the values of soil moisture contents may be attributed to the increasing intensities in climatic demand (high vapour pressure deficits). Unfavourable weather of high temperatures and soil evaporation and low atmospheric humidity would enhance soil moisture depletion thus the low soil moisture status (Agele et al., 2011, Agele 2021). Increases in moisture were observed from DOY 75 till the end of the measurement (DOY 150) can be attributed to rainfall received following its commencement (~~Mid-Mid~~-March). In general, the observed trends in the status of rootzone moisture ~~is-are~~ attributable to the prevailing weather conditions denoted by increasing intensities of climatic demand (vpd) and temperatures during periods (DOY 345 to 60) of the experiment.

Comment [PP21]: Reffer to PP11

Cycle-The cycle of soil water before and after irrigation

Soil water contents were measured using soil samples within the 0 - 20 cm soil profile depth before and one day after each irrigation. Soil moisture contents across measurement days ranged between wilting point (140 mm) before irrigation and field capacity (260 mm) after irrigation (data not shown). For the low and high water stress conditions (IrT2 and IrT3), soil moisture was often close to the wilting point before each irrigation. For the deficit irrigation treatments (IrT2 and IrT3: 0.7 and 0.5 Pan coefficients), available water fell below 50% more often than not during the period of study. Because much more water was applied under high Pan coefficients (Kcp 1.0), soil moisture contents of well-well-watered treatments (IrT1) was higher compared with deficit irrigation (IrT2 (0.7 Kcp: and IrT3 0.5 Kcp) treatments. The well-well-watered treatment (IrT1), most times, maintained soil moisture within the field capacity range.

In general, based on the values of soil moisture, the stored water within the crop root zone profile was used up between irrigation cycles. This is attributable to the intensities of climatic stress (high temperatures and vapour pressure deficits) which presumably enhanced soil evaporation and the rapid depletion of water stored in the soil profile. Soil moisture content immediately following irrigation gradually decreased towards the next irrigation event, this situation confirms the inability of soil moisture reserve to satisfy cacao water demand during the dry season which was consistent with earlier reports of Famuwagun et al. (2017) and Charles et al. (2019).

Soil moisture depletions over two measurement days were deployed to determine cacao water use (ETc). Cacao water use (ETc) differed across measurement dates and irrigation treatments (Fig. 4a). Average cacao evapotranspiration (ETc) ~~were was~~ 139, 97 and 63 mm/day for the respective IrT1 (IrT1 (Kc:1.0), IrT2 (Kc 0.7) and IrT3 (Kc 0.5). Cacao evapotranspiration (ETc) for the deficit irrigation treatments (IrT2: 0.7 and IrT3:0.5 EPan coefficients) were averagely of 45 and 70 % less compared to values to adequate irrigation (IrT1) treatment which signified soil moisture deficit stress. Peak ETc values were obtained at DOY 45, 60 and 75 possibly due to high EPan (> 5 mm/day), lowest for DOY 120 and 135 with increases afterwards. The increases in cacao water use (ETc) from DOY 135 afterwards are attributable to the commencement of rainfall and associated replenishment of soil moisture, lowering of temperatures (air and soil) and high atmospheric humidity (declining atmospheric demand). The well-well-watered treatment (IrT1) had the highest ETc and the more deficit irrigation (IrT3) had the least cacao water use (Fig. 4a). The mean ETc across measurement dates were 5.07, 3.55 and 2.63 mm/day for IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 irrigation treatments for the period of the experiment (December to May).

In addition to the single crop coefficient ($k_c = 1.31$), cacao water requirement (ETc) was also computed using the dual (k_r t: 1.04) crop coefficient (Fig. 4b). Means of cacao water use for dual crop coefficient across measurement dates were 5.2, 3.7 and 2.8 mm/day for IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 irrigation treatments for the period of the experiment (December to May). The time course of cacao water use estimated using both the single and dual crop coefficients are presented in figures 5a, b and c. Results showed similar trends in cacao ETc for both methods and irrigation treatments while values were higher for the dual coefficient compared with the single k_c (Fig 5a, b and c). The decreasing order of ETc for single k_c - and dual k_c - were IrT1 > IrT2 > IrT3. Crop ~~evapotrac~~evapotranspiration (ETc) increased with increases in the volume of irrigation water applied, ~~this these~~ modified values of ETc were obtained for both the single and dual k_c approaches.

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The FAO-56 dual crop coefficient approach (Allen et al., 1998) which describes the relationship between crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) and reference evapotranspiration (ET_o), separates the crop coefficient (K_c) into the basal crop (K_{cb}) and soil water evaporation (K_e) coefficients. In the single crop coefficient approach, the effect of both crop transpiration and soil evaporation are integrated into a single crop coefficient (K_c) while in the dual coefficient approach, a daily basal crop coefficient (representing plant transpiration: K_{cb}) and daily soil evaporation coefficient (K_e) in the form of $K_c = K_{cb} + K_e$. However, crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) estimation is more accurate by the dual crop coefficient approach than the single crop coefficient approach, the dual crop coefficient approach uses more parameters and takes soil management practices and crop characteristics into consideration (Allen et al., 1998).

The magnitudes of cacao ET_c (single and dual crop coefficients obtained from the respective irrigation treatments followed from the irrigation water delivered (Fig. 5a, b and c). The irrigation regimes affected soil moisture contents and thus, its availability to meet crop water use. The values of cacao water use obtained from the respective irrigation treatments would have followed from the irrigation water delivered. Irrigation under well-watered treatment increased tree water use and soil moisture status compared with deficit irrigation treatments (IrT2 and IrT3) which is consistent with reports on citrus by Yang et al. (2002). The magnitude of cacao ET_c obtained in this study are within the range of those reported in the literatures (Carr, 2011). Cacao water use (ET_c) values ranging from 3 to 5 mm/day during rains and less than 2 mm/day in the dry season have been reported under an irrigation regime of 10 litre/tree/day (Penman, 1948), Kohler et al. (2010) obtained cacao ET_c of 2 mm/day and Moser et al (2010) obtained 1.3 – 1.5 mm/day in Indonesia. Cacao transpiration average of 1.31 mm d⁻¹ (about 10 litres per tree per day) and ET_c computed with a Penman potential ET_o of 3 – 5 mm d⁻¹ have been reported (Moser et al., 2010). This value equates to a crop factor (K_c) of about 0.3 (Penman, 1948, Moser et al., 2010). Field data (based on the sap flow method) suggest ET_c rates of less than 2 mm/day for the cocoa crop with a complete canopy, this appears to be low compared with the potential ET_o estimate of 3–5 mm d⁻¹ using the Penman equation (Penman, 1948).

The ET_c/EPan ratio denotes the proportion of climatic water demand satisfiable by crop water use (ET_c). Among the irrigation treatments. The proportions of Pan evaporation (EPan) to cacao water use (ET_c) denoted as ET_c/EPan ratio, differed across measurement dates and irrigation treatments. The means of ET_c/EPan ratios across measurement dates were 1.016, 0.714 and 0.492 for the respective IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 treatments (Fig.6a). ET_c/EPan curves were similar but the ratios ranged from 1.16 to 0.50 which indicated that both climatic demand (EPan) and cacao water consumption (ET_c) were high during the dry season at the site of study. Although a weak relationship, the linear regression equation was fitted to the ET_c/EPan trends as $Y = 0.011x + 0.94$, $R^2 = 0.32$). The ratio of water use (ET_c) to irrigation water applied denotes the proportion of irrigation water applied used for crop evapotranspiration. Trends of ET_c to irrigation were similar among irrigation treatments and measurement dates but values differed among irrigation treatments (Fig. 6b). The mean values were 1.016, 0.714 and 0.492 for the respective IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 treatments (Fig.6b). Generally, the ratios ranged from 1.13 to 0.27, 0.79 to 0.19 and 0.57 to 0.14 which indicated differences in the ability of irrigation water applied to satisfy climatic demand (EPan) driven trends of cacao water consumption (ET_c). When soil water is readily available to a crop, the rate of water evaporation from an Evaporation Pan is proportional to the rate of crop water use (Doorenbos and Kassam, 1979, Allen et al.,

1998). Doorenbos and Kassam (1979) found a positive linear and significant logarithmic correlation ($P < 0.01$) between ET_c and E_{Pan} while Smajstrla et al. (2000) obtained a significant logarithmic correlation ($P < 0.01$) between ET_c and E_{Pan} . These reports confirmed the established close relationship between plant water consumption and Pan evaporation.

Soil evaporation from cacao orchard

The ET_c from an orchard is more complex. In addition to tree Tr , there could be Tr losses from cover crops or from weeds, and there are E losses from the soil. Under irrigation conditions, there are two E components that E components may differ in their rates: one is the E from the soil areas wetted by the emitters, and the other is the E from the rest of the soil surface which is only wetted by rainfall. Soil evaporation was respectively estimated for the wetted zone (Edz) and the non-wetted zone (Ewz) during the period of the experiment. The mean values for soil evaporation for the wetted (Edz) were 5.65, 2.82 and 0.19 mm/month for the respective IrT1, IrT2 and IrT3 treatments. The seasonal totals soil evaporation for the wetted (Edz) and the non-wetted (Ewz) zones were 234.29 and 33.94 mm respectively. Based on the cumulative seasonal totals, soil evaporation for the wetted zone (Edz) was averagely 7 times compared with the non-wetted zone (Ewz) (Fig. 7). Irrigation replenished soil moisture depletion while the cacao canopy produced the cover to soil and a more favourable microclimate around the canopy spread. This appears to explain the magnitudes of soil evaporation from the wetted (Edz) and the non-wetted (Ewz) zones within the cacao field (Tombesia et al., 2018). Studies also indicated that the conditions at the soil surface due to (i) the percentage of soil surface wetted via irrigation, (ii) the irrigation intervals and (iii) the soil exposure to light determine the dynamics of Tr and Es in orchards (Bonachela, 2001, Tombesia et al., 2018).

In this study, drip irrigation was deployed to replenish moisture depletion from the cacao root zone. There were spatial variations in the degree of wetting within the orchard; some areas are frequently wetted by the emitters while the rest of the soil surface remains dry in the absence of rainfall. The drip lines were placed near the trees while the wetted areas are shaded by the cacao canopy. The effects of orchard canopy and drip irrigation appeared adequate to alleviate radiation-limited soil water evaporation (E). Measurements and models suggest that E from the soil surface in orchards, which are wetted frequently (every 1-2 days) by emitters is equivalent to about 60 per cent of the ET_o from the wet areas (Bonachela, 2001, Garcia-Tegera et al., 2017). As a first approximation, the quantification of E from the wetted spots in a drip-irrigated orchard can be made using a semi-empirical model of Bonachela (2001) of the relation:

$$Es = 0.6 ET_o \dots \dots \dots 28$$

Total pod and bean yields were highest for IrT1 (35.4 and 2.29 t.ha⁻¹) followed by IrT2 (22.1 and 1.37 t.ha⁻¹) and lowest (10.3 and 1.03 t.ha⁻¹) for IrT3. Bean yields decreased by 60 and 40 % under IrT3 and IrT2 compared with IrT1 (Table 1). Deficit irrigations however produced 30 and 50 % water savings compared to well-watered treatment (IrT1). Water productivity was affected by irrigation regimes. Water use efficiencies values ranged between 0.3 and 0.04 t/mm for Y/ET_c and 0.16 to 0.19 kg/mm for $Y/Irrigation$ respectively (Table 1).

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The yields of pods and beans were significantly higher in IrT1 treatments compared with IrT2 while they were lowest significantly for IrT3. However, Carr (2011) and Charles et al. (2019) had reported that fruit yield does not only depend on irrigation amount but is a function of other management practices adopted and soil properties such as infiltration rate, and water holding capacity.

~~Irrigation~~The irrigation effect was significant in both ~~on~~ in number and weight of pods and beans in cacao. Evaluation of irrigation amount and frequency should not only consider fruit yield and yield components, but also consider WUE (García-Tejero et al., 2011, Charles et al., 2019). Other studies have reported irrigation effects on biomass, pod and bean yields of cacao. Dicbalis et al (2010) working in Australia examined the effects of seasonal irrigation requirements of 470 mm- and 200 l/tree for weekly irrigation- and obtained resultant bean yields of 1.5 – 2.7t/ha. Based on field trials by Diczbalis et al. (2010), the annual irrigation requirement was estimated as 470 mm, with peak weekly requirements of about 200 l tree⁻¹ (1250 trees ha⁻¹) while bean yields of between 1.5 and 2.7 t ha⁻¹ were obtained as achieved from young trees.

Cocoa is cultivated as a rainfed crop but is sensitive to weather extremes of low rainfall, soil moisture deficit and high-high-temperature stresses had been variously reported in the literature (Opeke, 2006, Zuidema et al., 2005, Daymond and Hadley, 2004, Daymond et al., 2002, Charles et al., 2019). Global warming (including 1.5 to 2 °C), drought and other climate-related disasters are tied to the changing climate, extreme and variability of the weather (IPCC, 2014, UFGCC, 2004). These situations would drive decreases of in regional precipitation- and increase in evapotranspiration driven (Sheffield et al., 2012, Tombesia et al., 2018, Agele, 2021). These conditions may enhance yield decreases- associated with enhanced heat and water stress under present and future climate conditions. The climate models of the rainforest of Nigeria have been variously constructed (Akinseye et al., 2017). The- results- indicate- that the projected climatic changes will exacerbate soil moisture- and thermal stresses with implications for crop performance (Agele et al., 2021). As precipitation becomes more variable and unpredictable- in addition to the expected increased warming due to changing climate, the development of water-saving management practices for sustainable agriculture- now and in the future is envisaged (Sheffield et al., 2012, Tombesia et al., 2018, Agele et al., 2021). Establishing the optimal irrigation scheduling is important in the development of water-saving- practices for sustainable cacao production and climate stress alleviation in the wake of the hydrothermal (extreme heat and water deficits) stresses envisage under future climate.

The site of study in the rainforest zone of Nigeria is characterized by a bi-modal rainfall pattern and the wet-dry season transition. The rainfall distribution pattern is bi-modal from April to July and September to November. The dry season which spans December of a-one year to April of the other, is a terminal drought situation characterized by inadequate rainfall, soil moisture deficit, high vapour pressure deficit and temperatures and very clear sky (high intensity of solar radiation) (Agele et al., 2016, Famuwagun et al., 2017, Charles et al., 2019). Such unfavourable weather conditions will enhance hydrothermal stresses, evapotranspiration, leaf senescence, branch and twig die-back and even tree mortality (Famuwagun et al., 2017, Charles et al., 2019).

Conclusions

The variable irrigation based on variable Pan coefficients (1.0, 0.7 and 0.5) affected dynamics of 469 root zone moisture, cacao water use (ETc) and yields. ~~Study~~The study established suitable Pan coefficients for scheduling irrigation during the terminal drought situation of the dry season in a rainforest zone of Nigeria. Relative to adequate irrigation (IrT1), deficit irrigations (IrT2 and IrT3) produced lower soil moisture, water use (ETc) pod and bean yields which were however accompanied by 25 to 44 % increases in water use efficiencies and 30 and 50 % water savings. The water-saving-saving advantage of deficit irrigation strategies can be scaled up for adoption. The low-low-pressure gravity drip irrigation system alleviated climate stress during the dry season and improved cacao performance. The findings will be of relevance to adaptation strategy in the premise of the changing climate, extreme and variability of weather while measured cacao water use (ETc) will find use 478 for improving irrigation models for fruit trees.

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Highlights:

- Irrigation based on variable Pan coefficients (1.0, 0.7 and 0.5) affected rootzone moisture, cacao water use (ETc) and yields.
- Deficit irrigations (IrT2:EPan *0.7 and IrT3: EPan * 0.5) produced lower water use (ETc), pod and bean yields of cacao, but enhanced water use efficiencies (25 to 44 %) and water savings (30 and 50 %).
- Low-Low-pressure gravity-drip irrigation alleviated climate stress and is of relevance as an adaptation strategy in the era of climate change

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Comment [PP22]: Be consistent with the font and size of the letters throughout the document

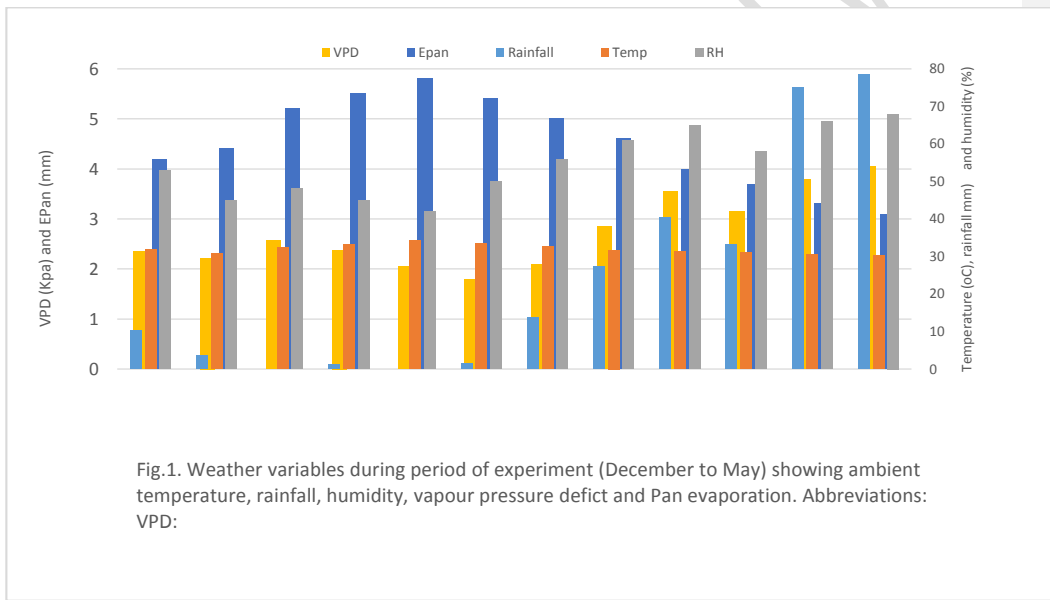
Table 1. Summary of measured soil and cacao variables as affected by irrigation regimes. Irrigation treatments were: IrT1: EPan*1.0 kcp, IrT2: EPan *0.7 kcp and IrT3: Epan * 0.5 kcp. For the analysis of the data, the statistical significance of irrigation treatment on the measured variables was indicated by the LSD. The significance of 587 differences between treatment means were explored at $P < 0.05$. Irrigation requirement was based on cumulative class 588 A Pan evaporation and Pan coefficients (kcp)

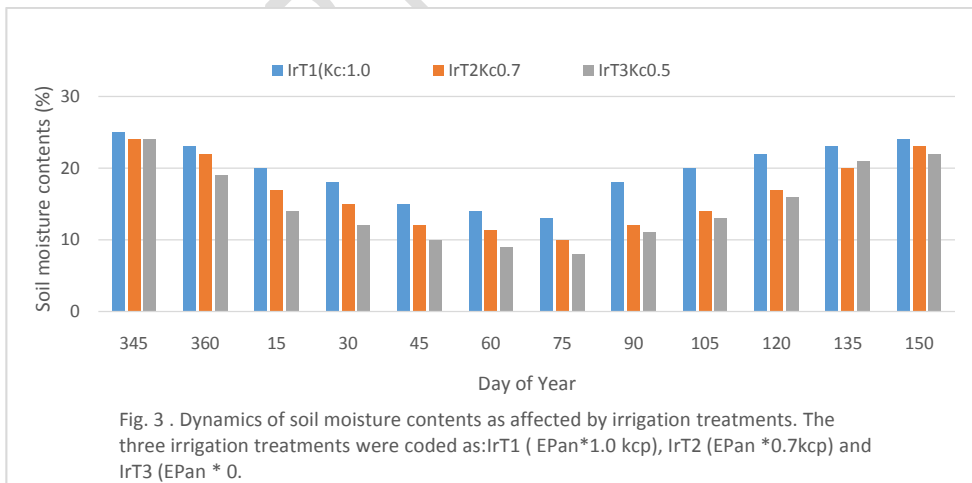
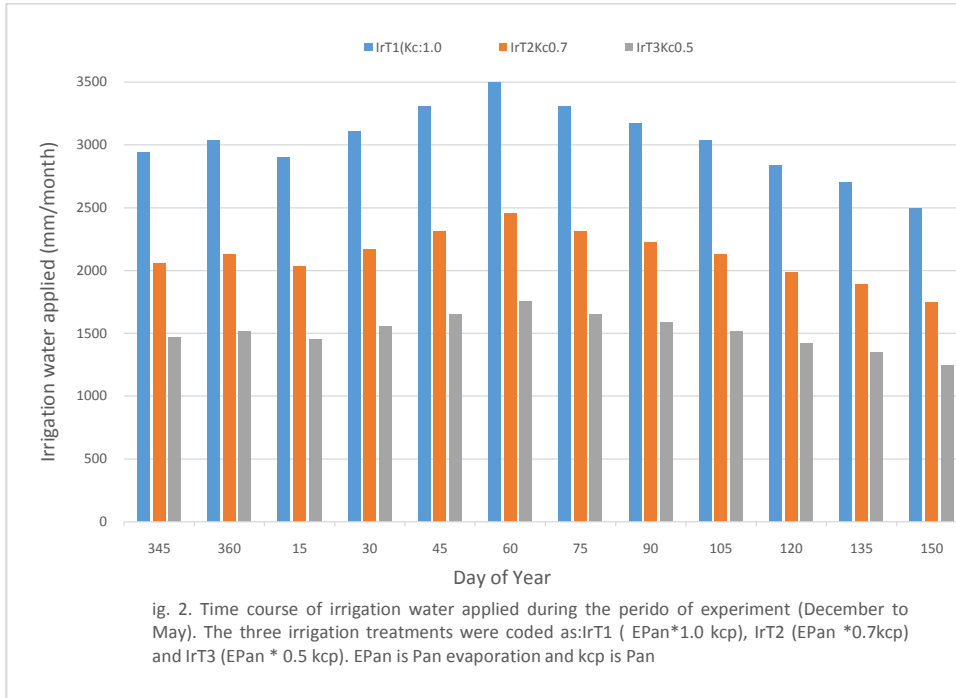
Comment [PP23]: The title of the Table is supposed to be short and the explanation can better be placed at the bottom of the Table.

Irrigation	Seasonal irrigation	Scm (%)	ETc			Seasonal ETc	No.Pod s/ plant	Pod wgt /plant (kg)	No. Beans / plant	Bean Wgt/ Plant (g)	Bean wgt (kg/ha)	WUE (Irr)	WUE (ETc)	EWz
			Single (kc:1.13)	Dual (kr t: 1.04)	EPan ratio									
IrT1	33858.2	21.4	5.07	5.2	0.92	139.1	15.4	4429	114	396.5	4.41	0.0117	0.032	5.65
IrT2	32705.3	17.3	3.55	3.7	0.73	97.3	12.3	3125	102	334.3	3.72	0.0142	0.043	2.82
IrT3	16929.4	14.4	2.63	2.8	0.56	62.7	9.8	2673	91	308.1	3.42	0.0182	0.055	0.19
LSD (0.05)		4.1	1.8	1.6	0.21	17.3	2.7	112.3	5.4	23.8	0.25	0.003	0.005	1.33

Abbreviations: ETc::crop water use/evapotranspiration), ETc (single): ETc using single coefficient, ETc (dual): ETc using dual coefficient, WUE: water use efficiency, EWUE(Irrig): WUE computed as the ratio

of bean yield to irrigation amount(t/mm/ha), WUE (ETc): WUE computed as the ratio of bean yield to crop water use (t/mm/ha), EWz (surface evaporation from soil area wetted by emitters (emitter wetted zone)





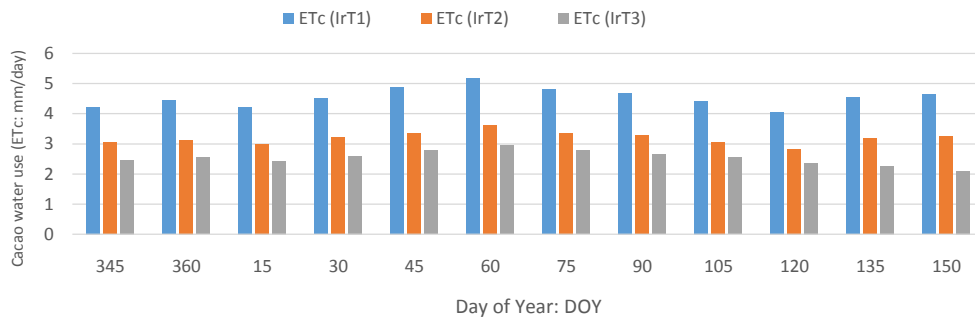


Fig. 4a. Cacao water use (evapotranspiration;ETc) Fig. 4a. Time course of cacao water use (evapotranspiration;ETc). The three irrigation treatments were coded as:IrT1 (EPan*1.0 kcp), IrT2 (EPan *0.7kcp) and IrT3 (EPan * 0.5 kcp). EPan is Pan evaporation

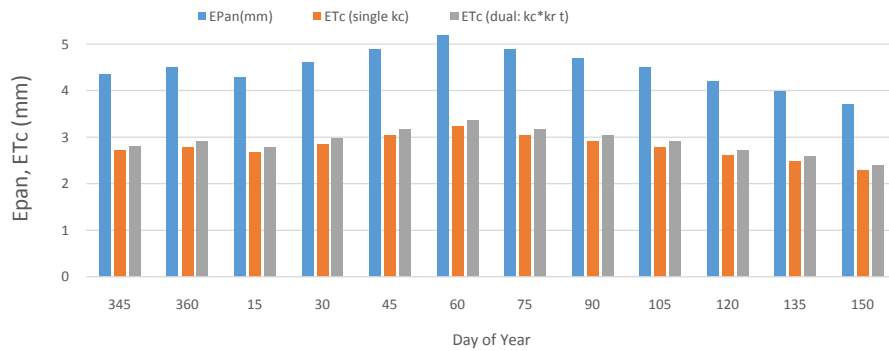
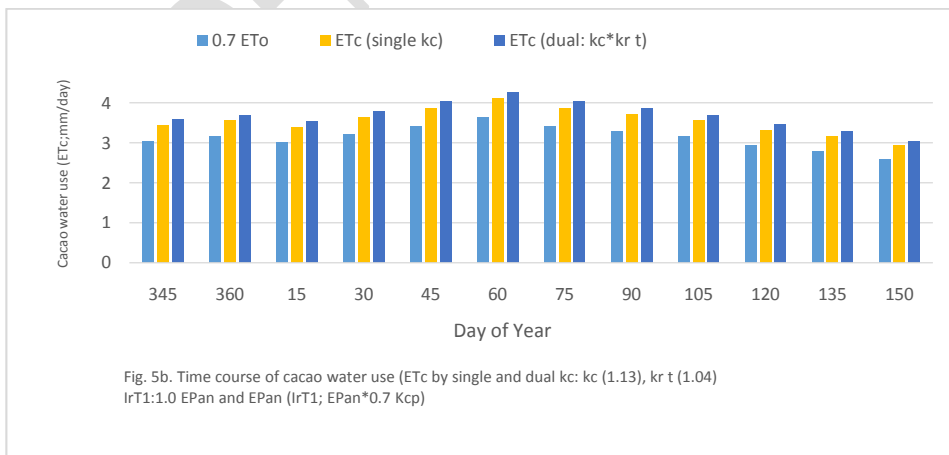
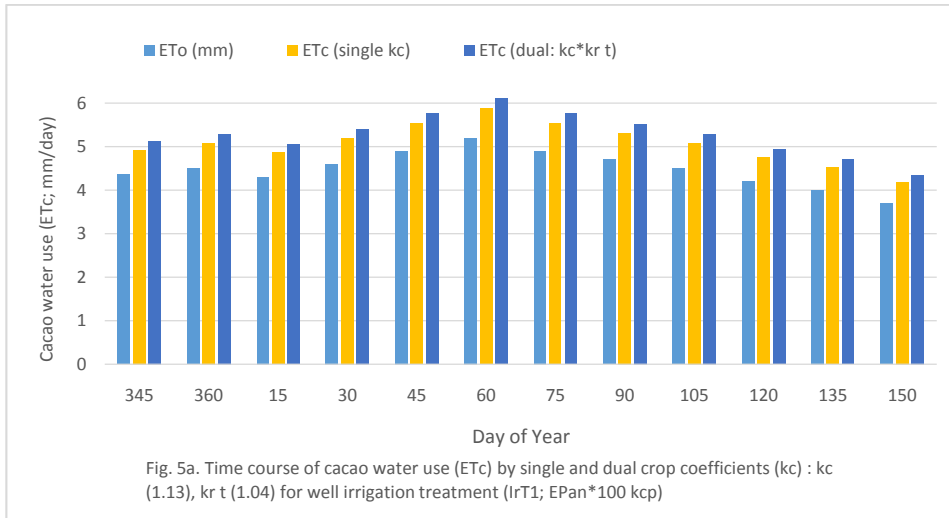
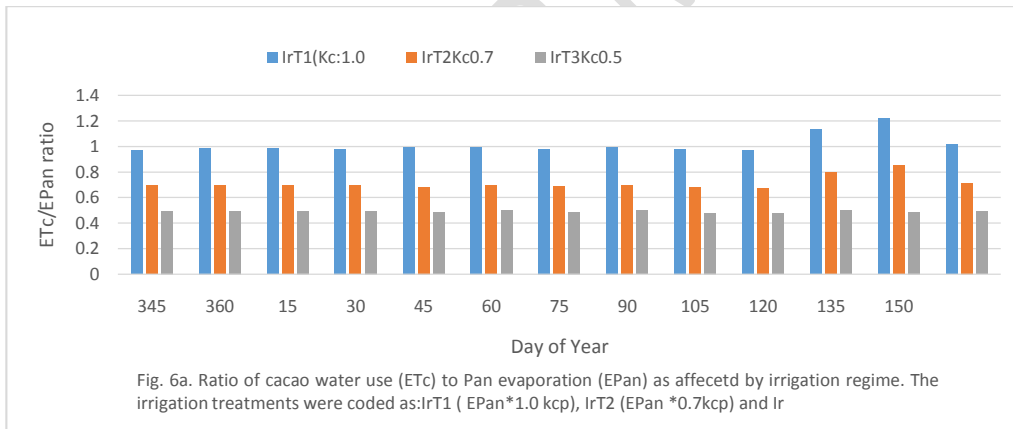
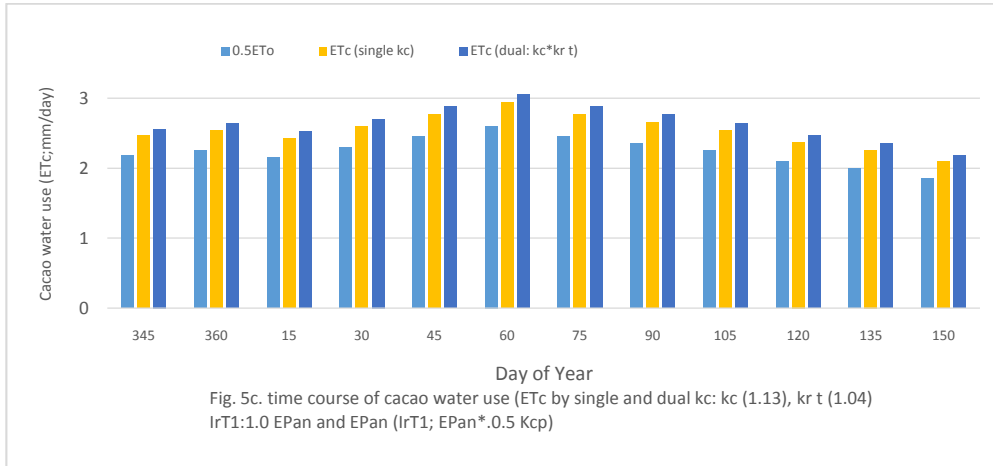
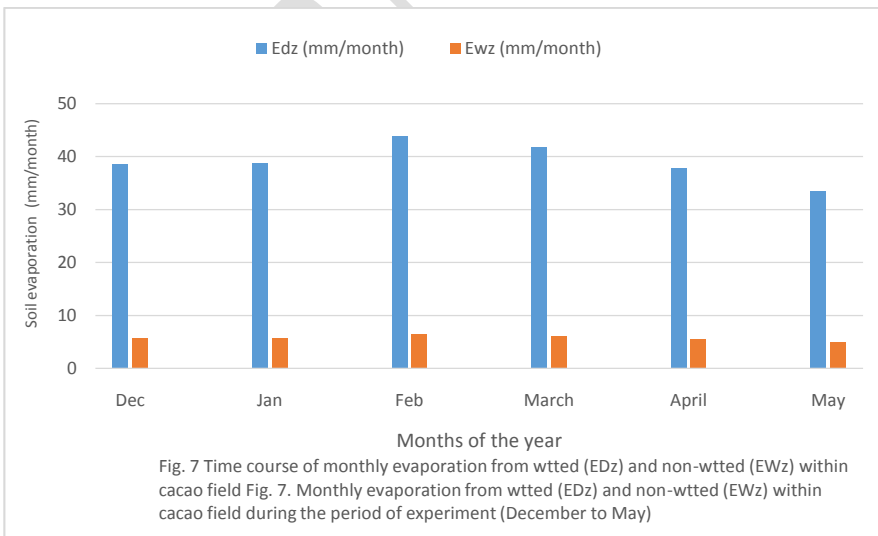
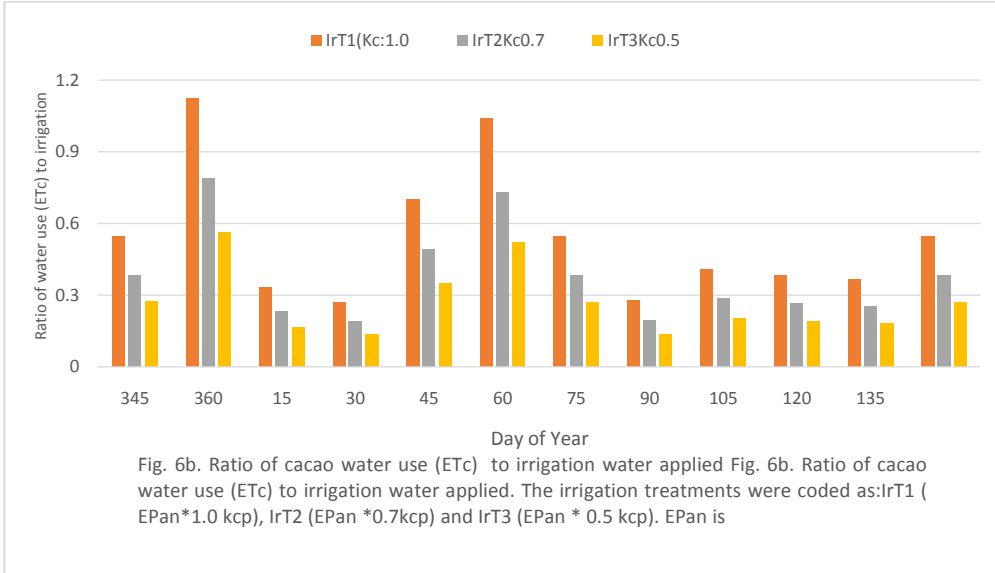


Fig. 4b. Time course of cacao water use (evapotranspiration;ETc). The three irrigation treatments were coded as:IrT1 (EPan*1.0 kcp), IrT2 (EPan *0.7kcp) and IrT3 (EPan







UNDER PEER REVIEW

